
Notice to Advertisers.
In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

The Weather.
Fresh southwest winds, mostly cloudy today and on Wednesday, with scattered showers.

VOL. XXIV., No. 254

FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29,

1918

TWO CENTS PER COPY

The Turks Present Peace Proposals to Allied Nations

Ottoman Empire Reported to Have Acted Independently --- Hun Losses on the Lys Were Heavy---Austrian Lines on the Piave Smashed

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Turkey has independently presented peace proposals to the Entente nations, according to a report from Constantinople forwarded by the correspondents at Copenhagen of the Exchange Telegraph Company. The negotiations are expected to end soon, it is added.

German losses in the abortive offensive on the Lys river salient last summer were 14,000 killed, 6,000 prisoners and about 80,000 wounded and missing, according to an authoritative calculation. The Germans in June prepared a great offensive and by the end of July had brought up enormous quantities of ammunition. The dumps extended to a depth of 15 miles. In one area of five miles by three miles, the Germans abandoned 1,500 tons of ammunition.

THE ALLIED FORCES BREAK THE LAST LINES OF AUSTRIAN RESISTANCE ON THE RIVER PIAVE

With the Allied Forces on the Piave, Oct. 28.—The last lines of the Austro-Hungarian resistance on the central positions along the Piave river were broken today by the British, French and Italian forces. The Austrians were dealt a smashing blow. It resulted in the Allies making new advances, pushing forward as far as Vayolla, which was taken by the victorious Italians, notwithstanding desperate resistance.

"We used to say all roads lead to Rome," said an Italian general, speaking of the new advance, "but now it appears that all roads lead toward the land of the barbarians."

KING EMMANUEL WAS PRESENT AND WAS UNDER FIRE DURING A HEAVY AUSTRIAN BOMBARDMENT

King Victor Emmanuel saw the Allied soldiers make the difficult crossing of the Piave. He was dressed, as usual, in a uniform made of the same material as that of the private soldiers. The King was under the fire of the Austrian guns and was at various points where gas shells and shrapnel were falling. He spent much time near where there was a heavy bombardment to prevent the Allied passage of the river.

Big Battle is Raging.

Vienna, Oct. 29.—A great battle is raging on a front of 37 miles east of Brenta, according to the official statement today from Austro-Hungarian headquarters.

Closing in on Guise.

Paris, Oct. 29.—Gen. Debeney's first army continues to close in on Guise and has captured German first line trenches and the barracks and hospitals south of the Chateau in the town of Guise, according to the War Office statement today.

British Take Town in Kurdistan.

London, Oct. 28.—British troops have captured the important town of Kerkuk, in Turkish Kurdistan, lying 155 miles north of Bagdad, according to the War Office announcement on operations in Mesopotamia. The town was occupied Friday.

THE ITALIAN OFFENSIVE IS POPULAR

Italian Headquarters, Oct. 28.—People living in the war zone are tonight surrounding the bulletin boards upon which is placarded the official statement that the Piave river has been crossed and that the battle is still going on. There were many important addresses which were enthusiastically cheered by the civilians.

It is evident that the offensive is popular, as it has been warmly desired for many months, especially by the thousands of refugees who were driven from their homes last fall by the advancing Austrians.

IN HANDS OF ALLIED COUNCIL

New York, Oct. 29.—Generally speaking the morning newspapers give scant space to the editorial discussion of the German and Austrian notes. Those papers which do comment epitomize the situation by declaring that any decision on an armistice is now in the hands of the allied war council.

INFLUENZA RAVAGING THE ARMY CAMPS

Washington, Oct. 28.—Both influenza and pneumonia showed a sharp increase at army camps during the 48 hours ending at noon to-day the cause being ascribed by the surgeon-general tonight to the arrival of new recruits in the south and southwest.

Sunday's total of influenza cases jumped to 2,486 from the low record of 1,602 reported Saturday and there was a further increase today to 2,831 cases. Pneumonia cases Sunday were 495 against 396 the day before. Today's figures were 431, a slight decrease from Sunday. Deaths, however, continue to decline with 193 Sunday and 184 today.

A BIG STRIKE IN NEW YORK

New York, Oct. 28.—Members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America engaged here in the manufacture of boys clothing and said to number 15,000, went on strike to-day, seeking to enforce demands for a forty-four hour week and a twenty per cent increase in pay.

HINDENBURG TELLS HUNS TO HOLD FAST

Text of an Interesting Document Taken from a German Prisoner Recently by the British.

With the American Army Northwest of the Verdun, Oct. 28.—(Delayed)

"Hold fast, an armistice has not yet been concluded," is the word sent to the German troops by Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of the general staff, according to a captured document now in the hands of the Americans. The German commander's appeal reads:

"German soldiers, be vigilant. The word 'armistice' is current in the trenches and camps but we have not yet reached that point. To some the word represents a certainty; to others it is even a synonym of the peace so long desired. They believe that events no longer depend upon them.

Their vigilance is relaxed; their courage and their endurance, as well as their spirit of defiance toward the enemy are diminished.

"We have not yet reached our aim. The armistice has not been concluded. The war is still on—the same war as ever.

"Now, more than ever, you must be vigilant and hold fast. You are upon the enemy's soil and on the soil of Alsace-Lorraine, the bulwark of our country. In this grave hour, the fatherland relies on you for its prosperity and for its safety."

AUSTRIA HAS VIRTUALLY SURRENDERED

London, Oct. 29.—Austria's reply to President Wilson is viewed here as an unconditional surrender. Although recognized as an event of intrinsically the greatest moment, denoting the breaking up of Hapsburg power, main interest in the situation lies in the effect it will inevitably have on the position of Germany.

"The Captulation of Austria" is the caption with which the newspapers precede Count Julius Andrássy's note to President Wilson. The editorials of the newspapers, while accepting this conclusion, urge caution lest there be a hidden snare behind the Austrian offer.

THE ALLIED TROOPS TAKE 15,000 PRISONERS FROM THE AUSTRIANS

The Piave River the Scene of a Bloody Battle for the Third Time—Conflict Has Been Raging for Five Days—The River Crossed Under a Heavy Fire.

ITALIAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 29.—Fifteen thousand prisoners had been taken by the British, Italians and French up to late today in the advance across the Piave which for the third time in one year is the scene of a desperate battle. This time, however, the tables are turned against the Austrians, who are being pressed back from the eastern bank of the river.

The battle now has been going on for five days, and has been marked by the desperate resistance of the Austrians. They have directed their artillery fire against pontoon bridges thrown across the Piave and their bombing airplanes also have caused trouble for the Allies. The Allies not only have had to battle against the swift river current, but also to contend with the renewal of the pontoons and foot bridges damaged by the Austrians. Once across the river the Allies have had to overcome strong Austrian trench positions and machine gun posts.

PEOPLE KEPT IN THE DARK.

Austrian prisoners declare that they know nothing of the political situation at home and the efforts of their government to arrange an armistice. The Austrian army post office is said to have stopped the delivery of mail some time ago. Although facing a heavy cannonade and strong machine-gun fire, the Allied troops succeeded in effecting a crossing of the Piave. The British, Italian and French soldiers are in the best spirits and eager to continue the advance. All the roads leading to the mountains or the Piave are crowded with heavy masses of troops, guns and other war material proceeding to the front in orderly fashion. When a staff automobile rushes by at sixty miles an hour, it is a common joke for the soldiers to exclaim: "They are trying to beat us to Vienna."

INFLUENZA BELIEVED NOT TO BE INCREASING

PHYSICIANS NOT IN FAVOR OF TEMPORARY HOSPITAL

Seventeenth Death in City from Pneumonia—Total Number of Influenza Cases is 528.

In response to a suggestion of Hon. W. F. Roberts, Minister of Health, that the opinion of the physicians of the city on the advisability of establishing a temporary hospital for influenza cases be secured, also their opinion concerning the state of the epidemic, Mr. G. Y. Dibblee secretary of the Fredericton Board of Health, acted this morning. The general opinion expressed upon the proposition of establishing a temporary hospital was that such was unnecessary because it could not be established in time to be of any great benefit and there was doubt if a staff of competent nurses could be secured. Upon the state of the epidemic opinion varied slightly but generally was to the effect that the influenza cases were not increasing and probably were decreasing.

Suggestion of Minister

The suggestion of Hon. Dr. Roberts was made by telephone on account of being approached by a gentleman whose name he did not state, who informed him that there was a general demand in Fredericton that a temporary hospital for influenza and pneumonia cases be established, and further that Dr. McGrath had approached the Fredericton Board of Health and asked that such a hospital be established and that the Board had rejected the proposal. Mr. Dibblee states that Dr. McGrath made no such suggestion to the Board of Health and that Hon. Dr. Roberts must have been misinformed in that particular.

Opinion of the Doctors

The opinions of the doctors as given to Mr. Dibblee are as follows:

Dr. McGrath believed that there was a slight increase in influenza but a decrease in pneumonia. A temporary hospital would have been a good thing if it had been established in time.

Dr. Crockett stated that influenza was at a standstill or had declined slightly. A temporary hospital was not absolutely necessary, could not be established in time and could not be furnished with a staff.

Dr. VanWart believed that there was a slight decrease in the number of cases. A temporary hospital was not necessary.

Dr. Irvine expressed the opinion that influenza was decreasing in Fredericton but increasing in adjoining places. It would be impossible to establish or equip a temporary hospital.

Dr. Ross stated that there was a slight increase in the number of influ-

(Continued on page five)

LILLE OPENS GATES IN FORMAL WELCOME TO BRITISH TROOPS

Supreme Tribute of Gratitude to the Gallant Men Who Rescued Her from German Bondage --- Thousands of Happy People Thronged the Streets

With the British Army in France and Belgium, Oct. 28.—Lille today opened wide her gates in formal reception to a division of the Fifth British Army. She paid a supreme tribute of gratitude to these representatives of the army which a few days ago released her from the heavy hand of German bondage. In 1792 there was a similar day of rejoicing in Lille, when the Austrian siege of the city was broken. A century later came the centennial celebration of this event. Today's demonstration surpassed both of these.

All the inhabitants of Lille, and many people from the surrounding territory—scores of thousands—thronged the streets, which were bedecked with the flags of the Allies to return thanks to their deliverers and to cover the war-scarred veterans with flowers. Throughout this vast assemblage moved a spirit of unbound gratitude that reflected on the faces of the people in smiles of welcome that mingled with tears of joy.

British Troops Stepped Aside and Allowed French Comrades to First Enter the City

Lille could have done no more. She gave freely from her heart and no victories could have had a more noble reward than that given to the British, who, when Lille had been freed, chivalrously stepped aside and requested French troops to be the first to enter the capital of the department of the north.

The division which was selected by the British to represent the army consisted of the territorials who played such a gallant part in driving the invaders from the city. These troops marched from one side of the metropolis to the other, amid widely cheering throngs.

The main ceremony was held in the centre of the city, about the statue of the Spirit of the Resistance of 1792, where German officers were parading but a brief time ago, and impressing their arrogance upon the unhappy inhabitants.

Only Twice in Its History Has the Premier City Witnessed Such a Demonstration

Gathered to receive Lieut. General William R. Birdwood and his staff were all the dignitaries of the city, headed by Mayor de la Salle. President Poincare was not present, much to the disappointment of the people. It was an event which will write itself permanently on the pages of history. Only twice in the past century and a quarter has this premier city of Flanders witnessed such an impressive celebration as that of today, which centred about the exchange of flags between the city of Lille and the Fifth Army.

Toward the end of the celebration a German airplane appeared east of the city and was immediately surrounded with bursting shrapnel. It aroused only the curiosity of the people, who fervently prayed that the aviator would see what was going on and report it to his commander.

Trains are now running between Lille and Paris, and a newspaper is being published for the first time since the German occupation.

A REVOLT IN LITHUANIA

Washington, Oct. 28.—Diplomatic advances from Amsterdam today say that the peasants in Lithuania have revolted and thousands of them have joined other deserters who are hiding in forests and swamps. German troops are declared to have been defeated in several fights with the peasants, causing the governor to ask for reinforcements. It is said the revolts are spreading through the whole country.

EPIDEMIC IS EASING OFF

Toronto, Oct. 28.—Advices from various points in the province and from this city indicate that the epidemic of Spanish Influenza has reached its height and has already commenced to recede. There are still a number of deaths reported, but the number of cases in most towns and cities heard from are on the decrease.

REDUCTION IN MEAT RATION

Washington, Oct. 28.—Owing to the demands made upon British tonnage by military requirements in the transportation of American troops, the British food controller has ordered a reduction of the fresh meat ration from one pound to three-quarters of a pound weekly as well as an increase of four cents a pound in the retail price of all meats.

MARITIME MEN IN CASUALTIES

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—Casualties among Maritime men included the following: Wounded—J. M. Miller, Tisplea, N. B.; P. Howe, St. Marys, N. B.; J. B. McAdam, Killams Mills, N. B.; H. W. Smith, address not stated. Gassed—N. Cady, Chatham, N. B.; L. W. Andrews, St. John; T. J. Young, Douglastown, N. B. Killed in action—A. E. Sutton, Woodstock, N. B. Missing—P. Gogufa, St. John.